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<p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p> <hr/> <p>(54) Title: REBROADCASTING COMMUNICATION SYSTEM</p> <pre> graph TD BS[BASE STATION] --> S1[USER STATION 1] BS --> S2[USER STATION 1] BS --> S3[USER STATION 1-1] BS --> S4[USER STATION 1] BS --> S5[USER STATION 1] BS --> S6[USER STATION 1] BS --> S7[USER STATION 1] BS --> S8[USER STATION 1] </pre>			
(57) Abstract			
<p>A communication system is provided which can provide a broadband communications link into a number of homes and business. The communication system comprises a base station for broadcasting communications in the microwave frequency to a number of user stations within a cell. Some of the user stations can communicate directly with the base station while others communicate with the base station via intermediate user stations. To achieve this and to provide robustness for changing channel characteristics, each user station is adapted to re-transmit the communications which it receives. Most user stations and the base station therefore receive multipath signals and an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing technique is used to overcome the problems caused by the reception of multipath signals.</p>			

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REBROADCASTING COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

- The present invention relates to a method of and apparatus for communicating signals between a number of users. The invention has particular although not exclusive relevance to the communication of broadband data using broadcast line-of-sight communication techniques.
- There is an increasing demand for providing a broadband communication link into homes and businesses, for the provision of services such as video on demand, high speed internet, video telephony, on-line multiplayer gaming etc. At present the communications link into home and business is predominantly twisted pair copper telephone lines which may be used carry analogue telephone and modem signals, and ISDN. The bandwidth which is provided by such technology is, however, limited and may be described as narrowband.
- Some technologies have been proposed which will provide a broadband communication link into homes and businesses. Some of these employ the same twisted pair copper or coaxial cable used for telephone distribution. It has also been suggested to run fibre optic cable into homes and businesses. However, this latter solution is not practical due to the cost of installing the fibre optic cable.
- It has also been proposed to provide this broadband communications link by broadcasting the data using microwave frequencies and above. However, the problem of using such frequencies is that their propagation is severely attenuated by oxygen and rain absorption and the propagation is strictly line-of-sight.

The attenuation characteristics of such high frequency signals means that transmission distances are relatively short. Using practical and safe power levels, a maximum distance of the order of 5 km is achieved in real
5 deployment. The line-of-sight characteristics mean that the communication link between the transmitter and receiver needs to be over a path without any obstructions. Buildings form complete obstructions and even trees with dense foliage can constitute a fairly
10 significant obstruction. Some over-the-horizon propagation has been shown to be possible, and it is also possible to bend the signal by bouncing it off fairly small reflective surfaces. However, for levels of reliability comparable to those required in a
15 telecommunications network and offered by twisted pair copper or optical fibre, a practical installation using such high-frequency signals will preferably need to ensure that a clear line-of-sight path is available between the transmitter and the receiver.

20

In some implementations, a central base station will be provided which broadcasts the microwave data signals to a number of users located within the broadcast region. The problem that the present invention addresses is that
25 in this case, not all users may be able to "see and hear" the central base station.

According to one aspect, the present invention provides a communication system comprising: a base station for
30 broadcasting communications; one or more first user stations which are in direct communication with said base station, each comprising a receive antenna for receiving the broadcast communications from the base station, a transmit antenna for re-broadcasting the received communications and a repeater unit operable to receive
35

the communications from the receive antenna to pass the received communications to the transmit antenna and one or more second user stations which are not in direct communication with said base station and which comprise
5 a receive antenna operable for receiving the re-broadcast communications from one or more of said first user stations. By providing first user stations which simply re-transmit the broadcast communications, users which are not in line-of-sight communication with the base station
10 can still receive communications transmitted by the base station. Additionally, if each of the second user stations receive the re-broadcast signals from a plurality of first user stations, or from other second user stations, then a more robust communications system
15 can be provided.

The communication system described above can provide a broadband communication link into homes and businesses. Since some users may receive the same signal from a plurality of different intermediate user stations, the base station preferably modulates the data onto a plurality of separate carrier frequencies in order to reduce the transmitted symbol rate which reduces the problems associated with the reception of multipath
20 signals. This facilitates the user stations which are not in direct communication with the base station to be able to recover the transmitted signals from the received multipath signals without equalisation or compensation.
25 Preferably, the carrier frequencies which are used are spaced apart by an integer number of the symbol rate of the transmitted data, since this reduces inter-symbol interference.

By deliberately generating multipath signals, the system
35 becomes more robust to changes in the physical channel

and by using orthogonal frequency devision multiplexing techniques, the problems caused by such multipath signals can be mitigated.

5 The communication system can operate to provide broadband services such as video on demand, high speed internet access and like into homes and businesses.

10 Exemplary embodiments of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

15 Figure 1 is a schematic overview of a video distribution system for providing video on demand to a plurality of users;

20 Figure 2 is a block diagram illustrating the communication links set up between a base station and a plurality of user stations which form part of the video distribution system shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a block diagram illustrating the components of the base station shown in Figure 2;

25 Figure 4 shows a typical configuration of a pair of roof mounted microwave antennae which form part of one of the user stations shown in Figure 2;

30 Figure 5 is a schematic block diagram illustrating the components of one of the user stations shown in Figure 2;

35 Figure 6 is a schematic block diagram showing the components of a repeater unit forming part of the user station shown in Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a signal diagram illustrating the effect of multipath signals arriving at a user station;

5 Figure 8 is a signal diagram illustrating the form of a data stream to be transmitted to a user station and the form of an in-phase and a quadrature phase symbol stream derived from the illustrated data stream;

10 Figure 9 is a frequency plot illustrating a way in which the video distribution system shown in Figure 1 splits the available bandwidth into a plurality of frequency channels;

15 Figure 10 is a frequency plot illustrating the carrier frequencies used within one of the frequency channels illustrated in Figure 9; and

20 Figure 11 illustrates a schematic overview of a multipoint-to-point monitoring system in which a number of monitoring stations communicate with a central monitoring station.

25 Figure 1 illustrates a schematic overview of a video on demand distribution system for distributing digital video signals to a plurality of user stations, some of which are referenced 1. The video distribution system comprises a central video server 3, a switching circuit 5 and a plurality of base stations 7. As illustrated in Figure 1, each user station 1 is serviced by a single base station 7 with which the user station communicates either directly or indirectly via one or more other user stations. In this embodiment the communication link between two user stations or between a user station and the base station is in the microwave frequency band 30 between 2 GHz and 70 GHz, and is therefore predominantly 35

line-of-sight only. In this embodiment, each base station 7 comprises a directional antenna (not shown) which is operable to broadcast signals into and receive signals from user stations located within a predetermined 5 geographical area or cell. This geographical area or cell is illustrated in Figure 1 by the sector shaped area 9 enclosed by the broken line 11. In this embodiment the power of the base station transmitter is such that it can directly communicate with user stations that are up to 10 3 km away from the base station 7.

In operation, in response to a request for a particular video received from a user station 1, the base station 7 which services that user station 1 passes the request 15 to the switching circuit 5 via a fibre optic link 13. The switching circuit 5 then routes the request to the video server 3 via the fibre optic link 15. Upon receipt of the user request, the video server 3 retrieves the appropriate video data from a large capacity storage 20 device (not shown) and passes the retrieved data back to the corresponding base station 7 via the fibre optic link 15, the switching circuit 5 and the fibre optic link 13. The base station 7 then broadcasts the video data into the cell 9 for reception by the user station 1. Since 25 the video data signals are broadcast into the whole cell 9, and can thus be received by all user stations in the cell, the broadcast data is encoded so that only the user who requested the video can decode it and retrieve the video picture.

30

In this embodiment, since the communication link between the base station and the user stations is line-of-sight, some user stations will not be able to "see and hear" the base station because the path between them and the base 35 station 7 is blocked. This is illustrated in Figure 1

by the block 17 which represents a building which is located between the base station 7 and user stations 1-a and 1-b. As illustrated by the hatched area 19, the building 17 casts a shadow in the area 9 in which direct 5 line-of-sight communications with the base station 7 cannot be achieved.

In this embodiment in order to ensure that each user station 1 can receive a signal from and can transmit a 10 signal to the base station 7, each of the user stations 1 are operable to re-broadcast any signals which they receive for reception by other user stations in their vicinity. In this embodiment, the broadcasting power of each user station for re-broadcasting signals received 15 from the base station 7 is limited in order to preserve the power consumed at each user station. In this embodiment, the user stations comprise a solar cell (not shown) and a back-up battery (not shown) for providing power to the broadcast antenna. As illustrated in Figure 20 1 by the dashed circle 20, user station 1-c broadcasts all data which it receives from the base station 7 in all directions. As shown in Figure 1, user station 1-b is located within the dashed circle 20 and can therefore receive signals from and transmit signals to the base 25 station 7 via user station 1-c. Similarly, user station 1-a is located within the broadcast range of user stations 1-d and 1-e and can therefore receive signals from and transmit signals to the base station 7 via user stations 1-d and 1-e. It should be noted that, in this 30 embodiment, since user station 1-e is located near the boundary of the cell 9, it uses a directional antenna for re-broadcasting the data which it receives from the base station so that it does not broadcast data outside the cell 9. This allows adjacent cells which are serviced 35 by different base stations 7 to use the same transmitting

frequencies.

However, since user station 1-a can receive signals from and transmit signals to the base station 7 via two 5 different user stations, the communication link between the base station and user station 1-a is more robust since if the communication link between user station 1-a and user station 1-d or 1-e becomes temporarily blocked, then user station 1-a can still communicate with the base 10 station via the other user station. In order to provide maximum robustness, each of the user stations are arranged to receive the re-broadcast signals from as many other user stations as is practical given the geographical layout of the user stations in the cell 9.

15

Figure 2 is a schematic block diagram illustrating the communication links formed between the base station 7 and the user stations 1. As shown, some of the user stations 1 receive data directly from and transmit data directly 20 to the base station 7, whilst other user stations receive data from and transmit data to the base station 7 via other user stations. As shown, some of the latter type of user stations, such as user station 1-f, receive signals from a number of different intermediate user 25 stations. In this embodiment, in order to avoid interference between the signals transmitted from the base station for reception by the user stations and the signals transmitted by the user stations for reception by the base station, different carrier frequencies are 30 used.

Figure 3 shows in more detail the components of the base station 7. As shown, base station 7 comprises an antenna 21 which is operable to transmit data to and receive data 35 from user stations located within cell 9. Upon receipt

of a request from a user station 1, the received microwave signal is passed to a circulator 23 via a microwave waveguide 25. The circulator 23 passes the received microwave signal to a microwave amplifier 27 which amplifies the received microwave signal and then passes it to a down-converter 29 for down-conversion from the microwave frequency band. The down-converted signal is then demodulated by a demodulator 31 and then passed to a decoder 33 where the user request is decoded. The decoded request is then passed to an optical transceiver 35 which transmits a corresponding optical signal to the switching circuit 5 for onward transmission to the video server 3.

Upon receipt of the user request, the video server 3 retrieves the necessary digital video data and passes this to the switching circuit 5 for transmission back to the base station 7 via the optical fibre 13. The optical transceiver 35 receives the optical digital video data from the optical fibre 13 and converts it into a corresponding electrical data signal which is passed to an encoder 37 where the data is encoded. The encoded data is then passed to a modulator 39 where it is modulated and then passed to an up-converter where the modulated data is up-converted to a microwave frequency. The microwave data signals are then amplified by amplifier 43 and then fed, via circulator 23 and waveguide 25, to the antenna 21 where the data is broadcast into the cell 9. In the remaining description, the data transmitted from the user stations to the base station will be referred to as up-link data and data transmitted from the base station to the user stations will be referred to as down-link data.

As mentioned above, in this embodiment, the video

distribution system is for providing video on demand into the homes of a number of different users. In order to try to maintain a line of sight link between the user stations 1 and the base station 7, in this embodiment, 5 the transmit and receive antenna of each user station are mounted on the roof of the corresponding user's home. Figure 4 shows a typical configuration of the roof mounted receive and transmit antennae for a user station. As shown, the illustrated user station has two microwave 10 antennae 45 and 47. Microwave antenna 45 is for receiving down-link data and for transmitting up-link data and microwave antenna 47 is for transmitting down-link data and for receiving up-link data.

15 Microwave antenna 45 is directional in nature and has, in this embodiment, a beamwidth of approximately 30° within which it can receive microwave signals and into which it can broadcast microwave signals. The directional antenna 45 is for receiving signals from or 20 for transmitting signals to either the base station 7 or the intermediate user station via which it communicates with the base station 7. Therefore, in this embodiment, in some cases the directional antenna 45 will have to transmit signals over a range of up to 3 km. For the 25 user stations which communicate with the base station 7 via intermediate user stations, the power of the signal transmitted from the directional antenna 45 will have to be such that it can be received by the intermediate user station. The other antenna 47 is omnidirectional, i.e. 30 it is arranged to be able to receive microwave signals and to transmit microwave signals through 360°. The broadcast power of the omnidirectional antenna 47 can be varied but, in this embodiment, will typically be such 35 that user stations within a range of approximately 500 m can receive the re-broadcast data signals. In this

embodiment, the omnidirectional antenna 47 comprises six horn shaped antennae 47-1 to 47-6 which each have a beamwidth of approximately 60° and which are arranged next to each other in a circle so as to provide a full 5 360° operating range.

As mentioned above, the down-link microwave data signals from the base station 7 are received by the directional antenna 45 either directly or via one or more 10 intermediate user stations 1. The received down-link microwave signals are then passed via waveguide 49 to a microwave processing unit 51 which (i) forwards the down-link microwave signals via waveguide 53 to the omnidirectional antenna 47 for onward transmission; (ii) 15 down-converts the down-link microwave signals and passes them via coaxial cable 55 into the user home; (iii) receives and up-converts up-link data received from the user via cable 55, and passes these to antenna 45 for transmission back to the base station 7; and (iv) 20 receives up-link microwave signals via waveguide 53 and passes them via waveguide 49 to the directional antenna 45 for transmission back to the base station 7.

A more detailed description of a typical user station of 25 this embodiment will now be given with reference to Figures 5 and 6. Figure 5 is a schematic block diagram illustrating the components of the user station. In operation, down-link microwave signals received by the directional microwave antenna 45 are passed via waveguide 30 49 to a repeater unit 57 located within the processing unit 51. The repeater unit amplifies the received down-link signals and passes them via waveguide 53 to the omnidirectional antenna 47 for onward transmission to other user stations. The repeater unit 57 is also 35 arranged to pass the amplified received down-link signals

via waveguide 59 to a down-converter unit 61 which is arranged to down-convert the received microwave signals to an intermediate frequency in the range of 1 to 4 GHz. This down-converted intermediate frequency signal is then 5 passed to the coaxial cable 55 via a circulator 63. The intermediate frequency down-link signal passes down the coaxial cable 55 from the processing unit 51 mounted on the roof into a set top decoder box 65 located within the user home. The down-link signals received by the set top 10 box 65 from the coaxial cable 55 are passed to a circulator 67 which routes them to a further down-converter 69 which down-converts the intermediate frequency signals to retrieve the modulated down-link data. The modulated down-link data is then demodulated 15 by a demodulator 71 and then passed to a decoder 73 which decodes the digital video data and generates appropriate video signals for output to a television system 75.

As shown in Figure 5, the user station also comprises a 20 user input device 77 for inputting user requests to the set top decoder box 65. In this embodiment, the user input device 77 comprises an infra-red remote controller unit. User requests which are for transmission back to the base station 7 (as up-link data) are passed to an 25 encoder 79 where they are encoded. The encoded up-link data is then modulated by modulator 81 and then up-converted to an intermediate frequency in the range of 1 to 4 GHz by the up-converter 83. The intermediate frequency up-link data is then passed via circulator 67 30 out of the set top box 65 onto the coaxial cable 55 for transmission up to the microwave processing unit 51 located on the roof of the user's home. The up-link data received by the processing unit 51 is passed via circulator 63 to a second up-converter 85 which up- 35 converts the intermediate frequency up-link data into

microwave frequency signals in the range of 2 to 70 GHz. The up-link microwave signals are then passed to the repeater unit 57 which amplifies them and passes them to the directional microwave antenna 45 for transmission back to the base station 7 either directly or via one or more intermediate user stations 1. In a similar manner, microwave up-link signals received by the omnidirectional antenna 47 from other user stations are passed via waveguide 53 to the repeater unit 57 which amplifies the received up-link signals and passes them to the directional microwave antenna 45 for onward transmission back to the base station 7.

Figure 6 illustrates in more detail the components of the repeater unit 57 shown in Figure 5. As shown, the down-link microwave signals received by the directional antenna 45 are passed via waveguide 49 to a microwave circulator 89 which routes the down-link microwave signals to amplifier 91. The amplifier 91 amplifies the down-link signals and passes them, via waveguide 59 to the down-converter 61 shown in Figure 5. The amplified down-link signals are also passed to microwave filter 93 which filters the signal so as to only pass the down-link microwave signals to circulator 95. The circulator 95 passes the down-link microwave signals to the waveguide 53 for transmission to the omnidirectional antenna 47 which re-broadcasts the down-link signals for reception by other user stations. Similarly, the repeater unit 57 is arranged to receive from waveguide 53 up-link microwave signals received by the omnidirectional antenna 47 which are passed, via the circulator 95, to a low noise microwave amplifier 97 which amplifies them. The amplified up-link signals are then filtered by the microwave filter 99 so as to pass only the up-link data signals to circulator 89 for output to the directional

antenna 45 via waveguide 49. The repeater unit 57 is also arranged to receive, via waveguide 87, up-link data originated from the user located within the user station. As shown, this up-link data is also amplified by the 5 amplifier 97 and filtered by the filter 99 before being passed to the directional antenna 45 via circulator 89 and waveguide 49. The filters 93 and 99 are needed because, in practice, the circulators 89 and 95 are not perfect and some "leakage" or feedback will occur. The 10 filters 93 and 99 therefore act to attenuate these feedback signals.

Since some subscribers to the video on demand system may be in a difficult to reach location, some of the user 15 stations 1 shown in Figure 1 will simply be repeater stations and will not service a user located at that station. These repeater stations will therefore only comprise the two antennae 45 and 47 and the repeater unit 57 shown in Figures 5 and 6. In practice, the repeater 20 stations will typically employ the same processing unit 51 as a typical user station, but will not be connected into the building upon which the repeater station is mounted.

25 As mentioned above, in this embodiment, most of the user stations 1 are arranged to re-broadcast any down-link signals which they receive for reception by other user stations in order to provide multiple signal paths between the base station 7 and each user station. 30 Therefore, most user stations will receive multiple copies of the down-link data signals and the base station 7 will receive multiple copies of the up-link data signals. Since the multiple signals will have travelled via different paths, they will be shifted in time 35 relative to each other. Figure 7 illustrates the form

of a received signal 101 formed by the superposition of two versions 103-1 and 103-2 of the same signal having a phase delay t_d between them. As a general rule, the maximum delay t_d between the multipath signals should not
5 be greater than one tenth of the duration T_s of one data symbol, otherwise equalisation or compensation is needed to be able to extract the symbol stream from the received signal. This is an important consideration in high data rate applications such as the video on demand system of
10 the present embodiment. In particular, to provide video on demand, a down-link bandwidth of 4 M bits per second per user station is required. In a practical system, each base station 7 will supply video on demand to approximately 1000 separate users. Therefore, a down-link data rate of 4 G bits per second is required. If
15 this down-link data is modulated and broadcast using a modulation scheme which gives 1 bit per Hz, then the above general rule means that the maximum delay between the multipath signals would be 25 pico seconds. With
20 microwave signals travelling at the speed of light, this represents an allowable difference in path lengths of the multipath signals of approximately 7 mm, which is clearly not practical.

25 The present embodiment addresses this problem by using, among other things, an orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) technique which increases the symbol period T_s of the transmitted data and therefore increases the permissible maximum delay t_d between the multipath signals. A more detailed description will now be given
30 of the way in which the present invention addresses this multipath signal problem.

35 In this embodiment, a QPSK modulation technique is employed which provides 2 bits per Hz of bandwidth.

Figure 8 shows part of the video data string 105 which is used to generate an in-phase symbol stream 107 and a quadrature phase symbol stream 109. In particular, if the transmitted signal is given in terms of the sum of two quadrature carrier signals, i.e:

$$f_c(t) = a \cos 2\pi f_{ct} + b \sin 2\pi f_{ct} \quad (1)$$

then a and b are the in-phase and the quadrature phase symbol streams 107 and 109 whose values are generated by successive pairs of video data bits from the video data stream 105 in accordance with, for example, the following table:

	Video data bit pair	In-phase symbol (a)	Quadrature phase symbol (b)
15	00	+1	+1
	01	-1	+1
20	11	-1	-1
	10	+1	-1

Therefore, as shown in Figure 8, since 2 bits of the video data stream 105 are used to generate each symbol of the symbol streams 107 and 109, the symbol period T_s is twice that of the video data period T_b .

In order to increase the symbol period T_s of the transmitted signal further, rather than using the video data stream 105 directly to generate the symbol streams 107 and 109, in this embodiment, multiple carrier frequencies are employed, with each carrying a portion of the video data 105. More specifically, in this embodiment, a channel data capacity of 5 G bits per second is provided for the down-link data, which (using the above QPSK modulating technique) requires a symbol

rate of 2.5 G symbols per second. In this embodiment, these 2.5 G symbols per second are modulated onto 100,000 different carrier signals, giving a transmitted symbol rate ($1/T_s$) per carrier signal of 25 K symbols per 5 second. In this embodiment, both the horizontal and the vertical polarisation components of the transmitted microwave signals are used to carry data. In order to reduce inter-symbol interference (ISI), the carrier frequencies are spaced apart by $1/T_s$, i.e. by 25 KHz, 10 which is known in the art as orthogonal frequency division multiplexing. To provide 100000 separate carrier frequencies using vertical and horizontal polarisation components, this requires a total channel bandwidth of approximately 1.25 GHz. In this embodiment, a channel 15 bandwidth of 2 GHz is provided and the carrier signals are divided into 50 frequency channels for the horizontally polarised components and 50 frequency channels for the vertically polarised component, with each channel extending over 40 MHz and with a spacing of 20 15 MHz between the carrier frequencies used in adjacent channels. This is illustrated in Figures 9 and 10. In particular, Figure 9 shows the 2 GHz bandwidth which is used in this embodiment, which is divided into 50 frequency channels $C_0^H - C_{49}^H$ for the horizontal 25 polarisation component and 50 frequency channels $C_0^V - C_{49}^V$ for the vertical polarisation component. Figure 10 shows the 1000 separate carrier frequencies provided in each 30 of the channels C_i shown in Figure 9. As shown, the carrier frequencies $f_0 - f_{999}$ are equally spaced over the channel, with the spacing between adjacent carrier frequencies being $1/T_s$, i.e. 25 KHz. Thus leaving a 15 MHz deadband between the carrier frequencies in adjacent channels. Therefore, by transmitting the data on 35 separate carrier frequencies, the symbol period T_s of the transmitted data has been increased to 40 micro-seconds,

thereby providing an allowed maximum delay between the multipath signals (in order to be able to extract the transmitted symbol stream without equalisation or compensation) of 4 micro-seconds, which is equivalent to
5 a more realisable difference in path lengths of approximately 1.2 km.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, in order to provide the required 4 M bits per second to each
10 user station, each user station must retrieve the modulated data from eighty of the carrier signals. In this embodiment, this is achieved by assigning eighty separate frequencies for a given polarisation in a given channel to each of the user stations 1. In other words,
15 for 1000 user stations, 500 will use the horizontal polarisation component of the transmitted microwave signal and the other 500 will use the vertical polarisation component and the 500 users of each polarisation component will share the carrier signals in
20 the respective 50 channels. In this embodiment, the user stations are shared equally over the 50 channels so that 10 user stations will share each frequency channel, with each of the 10 users per channel receiving data from eighty different carrier frequencies within the channel.
25 As those skilled in the art will appreciate, in order to simultaneously receive data modulated onto eighty different carrier signals, the demodulator 71 in the user station will have to simultaneously demodulate each of the eighty carrier frequencies. This is achieved using
30 a digital signal processor which is arranged to perform a fourier analysis of the assigned frequency channel to extract the data which is modulated onto the eighty carrier frequencies assigned to that user.
35 In this embodiment, the majority of the system's data

capacity is required for down-link data. In this embodiment, each user station is allowed to transmit up to 400 k bits per second back to the base station using a carrier frequency specifically assigned to that user station. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the carrier frequencies used by all the user stations in the cell for up-link data communications with the base station are located in a separate frequency band from the frequency band allocated for the communication of the down link signals.

A number of modifications which can be made to the above embodiment will now be described.

In the above embodiment, user stations either used the horizontal or the vertical polarisation component of the received microwave signal for down-link communications. This is not essential. In an alternative embodiment, some of the user stations may use both the horizontal and the vertical polarisation components of the received microwave signal. Additionally, in the above embodiment, each user station was operable to use carrier frequencies within a designated frequency channel. This is also not essential. Some user stations may use carrier frequencies in one or more frequency channels. However, this increases the complexity of the processing electronics used at those user stations.

In the above embodiment, each user station used the same carrier signals in the allocated frequency channel. In an alternative embodiment, each user may "frequency hop" around the carrier frequencies within the frequency channel or even within other frequency channels. However, in such an embodiment, a more complex user station is required.

In the above embodiment, a QPSK modulation technique was used to modulate the up-link and the down-link data on each of the carrier frequencies. In an alternative embodiment, different modulation techniques may be employed for modulating the different carrier signals. This allows the use of more efficient modulation techniques to be used in certain frequencies. For example, if a user station establishes that there is a good communication link between the base station and the user station on a particular frequency, then it may signal the base station to use a more efficient modulation technique which will provide more bits per Hz for that carrier frequency.

The above embodiments describe a video distribution system for providing video signals to a plurality of users upon user demand. As those skilled in the art will appreciate, the data distribution system described above can be used in other applications. For example, the data distribution system may be used to provide a broadband communications link between the users and, for example, the internet. It may also be used to connect together computer equipment located at the respective user stations.

In the above embodiments, data is passed in both directions between the base station and the user stations. As those skilled in the art will appreciate, the communication link between the base station and the user stations may be uni-directional. For example, each of the user stations may operate to collect data and to transmit the data to a central monitoring system located at the base station. This kind of monitoring system is illustrated in Figure 11. As shown, the system comprises a number of monitoring stations 111 which communicate

either directly with a central monitoring station 113 or indirectly via intermediate monitoring stations. As with the first embodiment, some of the intermediate monitoring stations and the central monitoring stations will receive multiple copies of the transmitted data, and the same orthogonal frequency division multiplexing technique is preferably used to overcome the multipath signal problem. This type of monitoring system may be embodied, for example, in a surveillance system, in which each monitoring station 111 comprises a video camera and transmits video data signals back to the central monitoring system 113 either directly or indirectly via an intermediate monitoring station.

In the above embodiments microwave frequency links were provided between the communication stations. A similar communication system can be provided using, for example, visible or infrared frequency carrier signals.

In the above embodiments, each of the user stations was arranged to re-broadcast signals which it receives. As a person skilled in the art will appreciate, this is not essential for all user stations within the cell. In particular, some user stations might simply receive the multipath signals and extract the necessary video data, without re-transmitting the signals for reception by other user stations.

In the above embodiments, the user stations were associated with homes of businesses. The communications system described above can also be used for mobile user stations. In such an embodiment, if user stations are allowed to move between adjacent cells, then "handover" procedures similar to those used in mobile telephone communication systems will be required.

CLAIMS

1. A communication system comprising:

5 a base station for broadcasting communications in
the microwave frequency band or above;

10 a plurality of first user stations which are in
direct line of sight communication with said base
station, each comprising a receive antenna for receiving
the broadcast communications directly from the base
station, a transmit antenna for re-broadcasting the
received communications and a repeater unit operable to
receive the communications from the receive antenna and
to pass the received communications to the transmit
antenna; and

15 one or more second user stations which are not in
line of sight communication with said base station and
each comprising a receive antenna operable for receiving
the re-broadcast communications from a plurality of said
first user stations and for regenerating the original
20 broadcast communication from the received signal.

2. A communication system according to claim 1, wherein
said base station is operable to broadcast data modulated
on to a plurality of different carrier frequencies.

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3. A communication system according to claim 2, wherein
the difference in frequency between adjacent carrier
frequencies is an integer multiple of the symbol rate of
the transmitted digital signals.

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4. A communication system according to any preceding
claim, wherein said receive antenna of one or more of
said first user stations is directional in nature and is
aligned with said base station.

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5. A communication system according to any preceding claim, wherein said receive antenna of one or more of said second user station is directional in nature and is aligned with said one or more first user stations from which it is operable to receive communications.

10 6. A communication system according to any preceding claim, wherein the transmit antenna of at least one of said one or more first user stations is omnidirectional in nature.

15 7. A communication system according to any preceding claim, wherein the receive antenna of one or more of said first user stations are also operable to transmit data from the user station back to the base station.

20 8. A communication system according to claim 7, wherein the receive antenna of said one or more second user stations is operable to transmit communications back to said one or more first user stations, and wherein the transmit antenna of said one or more first user stations are arranged to receive the communications from said second user station.

25 9. A communication system according to any preceding claim, wherein one or more of said user stations are operable to down convert the received communications and to pass the downconverted communications to a user located at the user station.

30 10. A communication system according to any preceding claim, wherein each of said user stations are fixed relative to said base station.

35 11. A communication system according to claim 10,

wherein the antennae for a user station are located on the roof of the respective user building.

12. A communication system according to any preceding
5 claim, wherein the communication link between the or each first user station and the base station and the communication link between the first and second user stations are broadband communication links.

10 13. A communication system according to any preceding claim, wherein one or more of said user stations are associated with a data input device, a data output device or a data input and data output device.

15 14. A communication system according to claim 13, wherein said data input device, data output device or data input and output device comprises at least one of: a computer, a computer network, a video recorder, or a television system.

20 15. A communication system according to any preceding claim, wherein said base station is associated with at least one of the internet, a video distribution system, a multi-media data distribution system or the like.

25 16. A communication system according to any preceding claim, wherein said repeater unit comprises an amplifier for amplifying the communications to be passed to said transmit antenna.

30 17. A communication system according to any preceding claim, wherein said repeater unit comprises at least two circulators operable for separating communications received from said base station which are to be transmitted by said transmit antenna from communications
35

received by said transmit antenna for transmission back to said base station.

18. A communication system according to claim 17,
5 wherein said repeater unit comprises at least two filters for filtering the signals between the circulators so as to reduce any feedback signals caused by said circulators.

10 19. A communication system comprising:

a central receive station for receiving communications broadcast in the microwave frequency band or above;

15 a first transmit station which is not in line-of-sight communication with said base station and comprising a transmit antenna operable for broadcasting communications in the microwave frequency band or above; and

20 a plurality of second transmit stations which are in direct line-of-sight communication with said base station, each comprising a receive antenna for receiving the broadcast communications from said first transmit station, a transmit antenna for re-broadcasting the received communication for reception by said central receive station and a repeater unit operable to receive the communications from said receive antenna and to pass the received communications to the transmit antenna.

25 30 20. A user station for use in a communication system according to any of claims 1 to 18, the user station comprising:

means for receiving broadcast communications from a base station;

35 means for re-broadcasting the microwave communications received by said receiving means; and

a repeater unit operable to receive the communications from the receiving means and to pass the received communications to the re-broadcasting means without down-converting the frequency of the received 5 communications.

21. A user station for use in a communication system according to claim 19, the user station comprising:

means for receiving communications broadcast from 10 another user station;

means for re-broadcasting the received communications back to a central receiving station; and

15 a repeater unit operable to receive the communications from the receiving means and to pass the received communications to the re-broadcasting means without down-converting the frequency of the received 5 communications.

22. A communications method characterised by using a 20 communication system according to any of claims 1 to 18 or a user station according to claim 20 or 21.

23. A communications network utilising line-of-sight broadcast links between a plurality of nodes, each of 25 said nodes comprising:

a global unidirectional transceiver for providing a primary communications link;

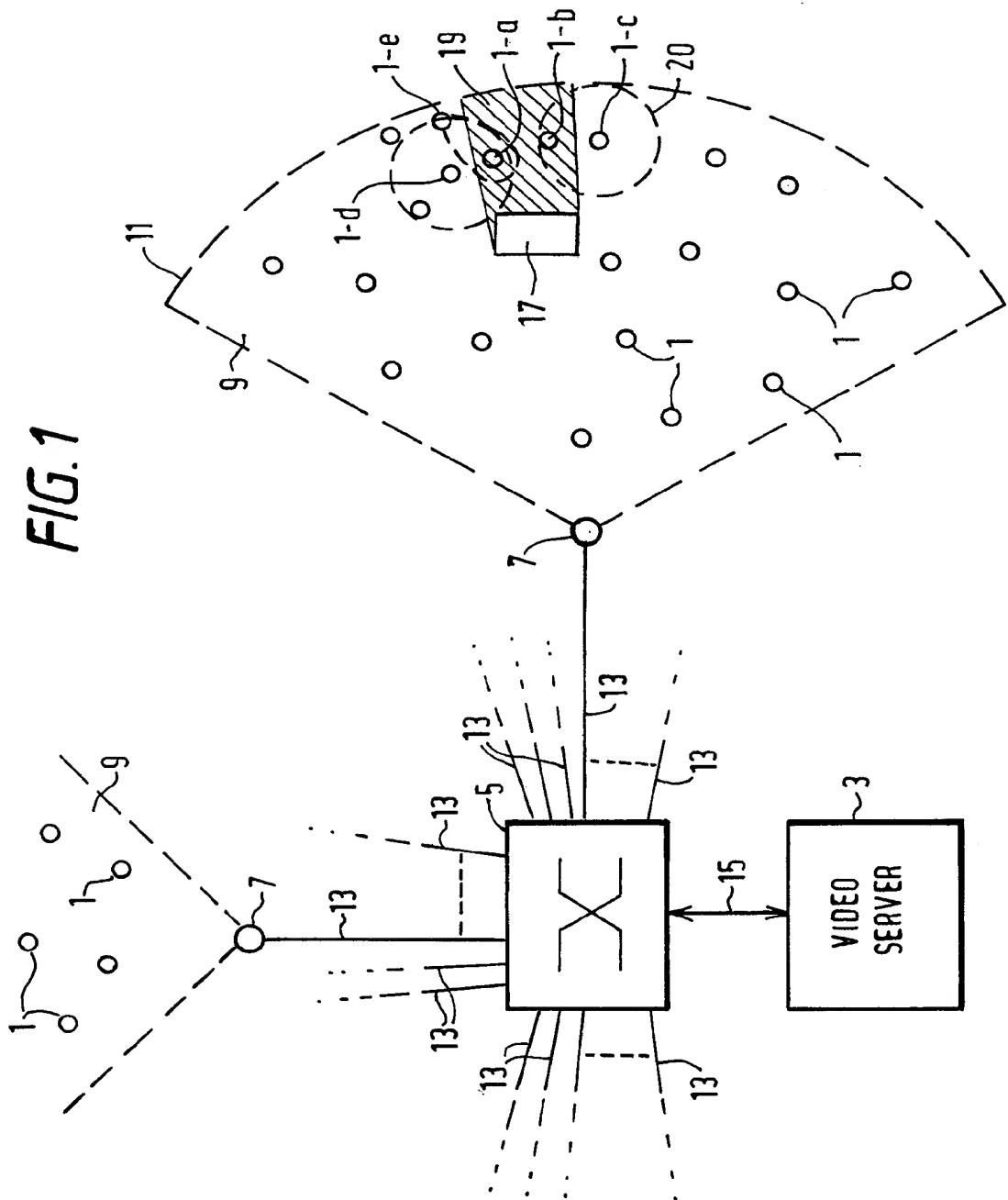
30 a local onmidirectional transceiver for providing a secondary communications link for another node in the absence of or due to the failure of the primary communications link of said other node.

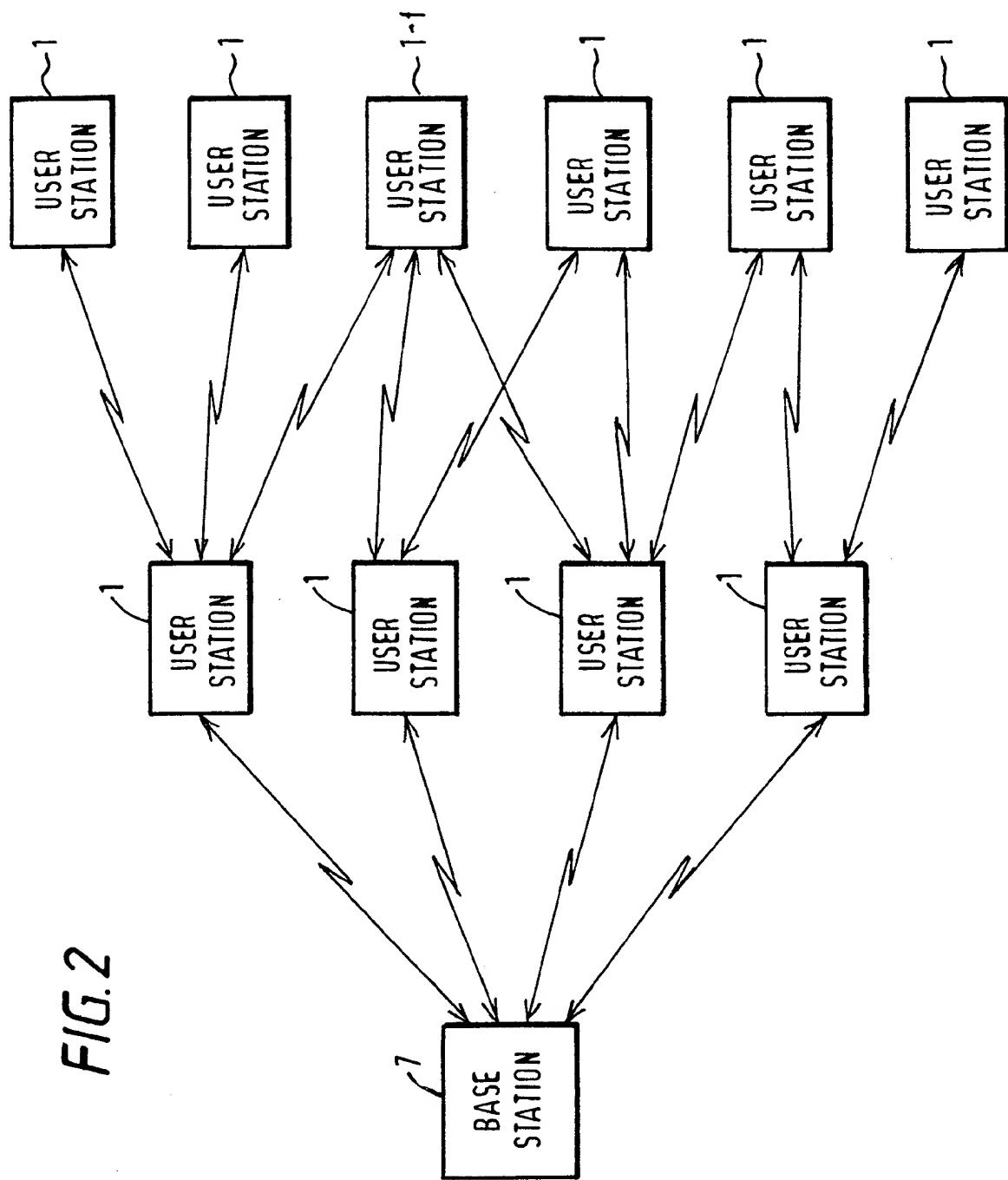
24. A communication system according to any of claims 1 to 18, wherein said repeater unit is operable to pass 35 the received communications to the transmit antenna

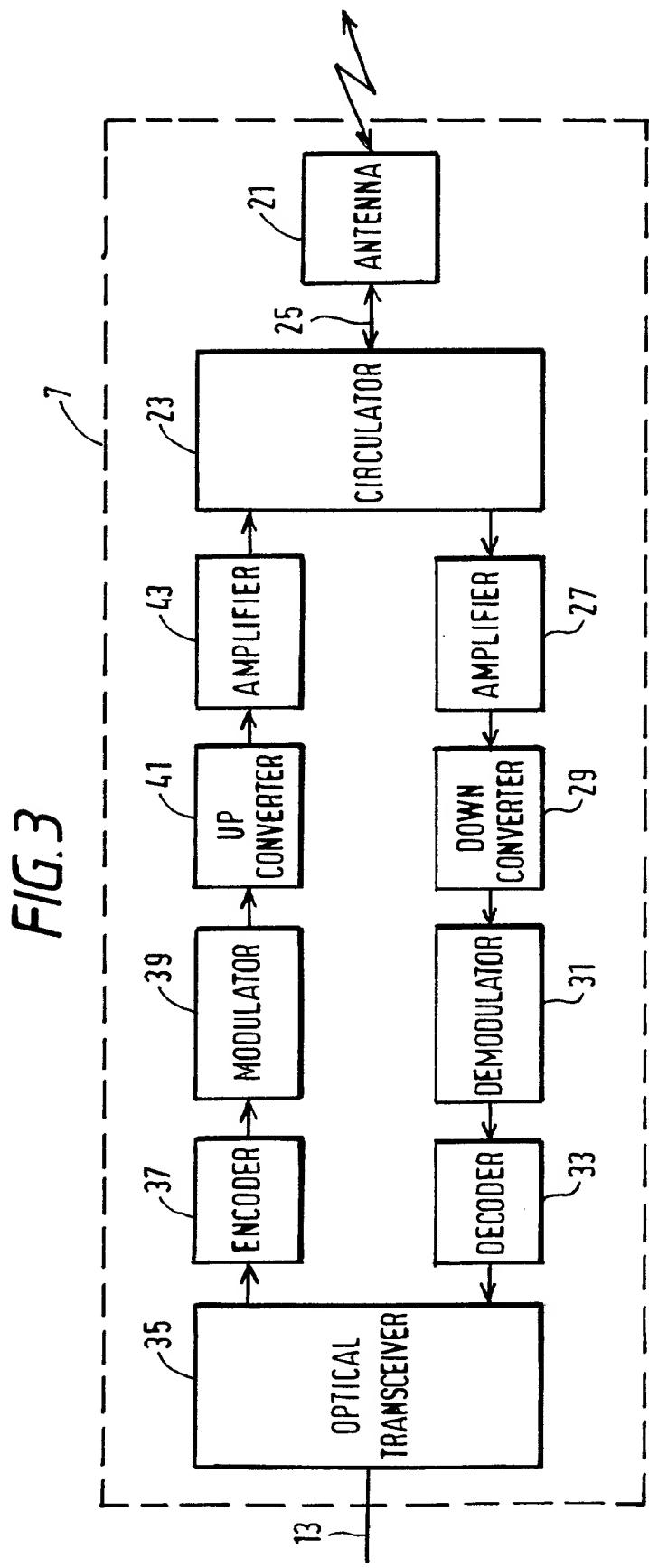
without down-converting the frequency of the received communications.

25. A communication system according to any of claims
5 1 to 18 or 24, wherein the or each second user station
further comprises a transmit antenna for re-broadcasting
the received communications for reception by other user
stations.

10 26. A communication system comprising:
a base station for broadcasting communications in
the microwave frequency band or above;
one or more first user stations which are in direct
line of sight communication with said base station, each
15 comprising a receive antenna for receiving the broadcast
communications directly from the base station, a transmit
antenna for re-broadcasting the received communications
and a repeater unit operable to receive the
communications from the receive antenna and to pass the
20 received communications to the transmit antenna without
down-converting the frequency of the received
communications; and
one or more second user stations which are not in
line of sight communication with said base station and
25 each comprising a receive antenna operable for receiving
the re-broadcast communications from one or more of said
first user stations.







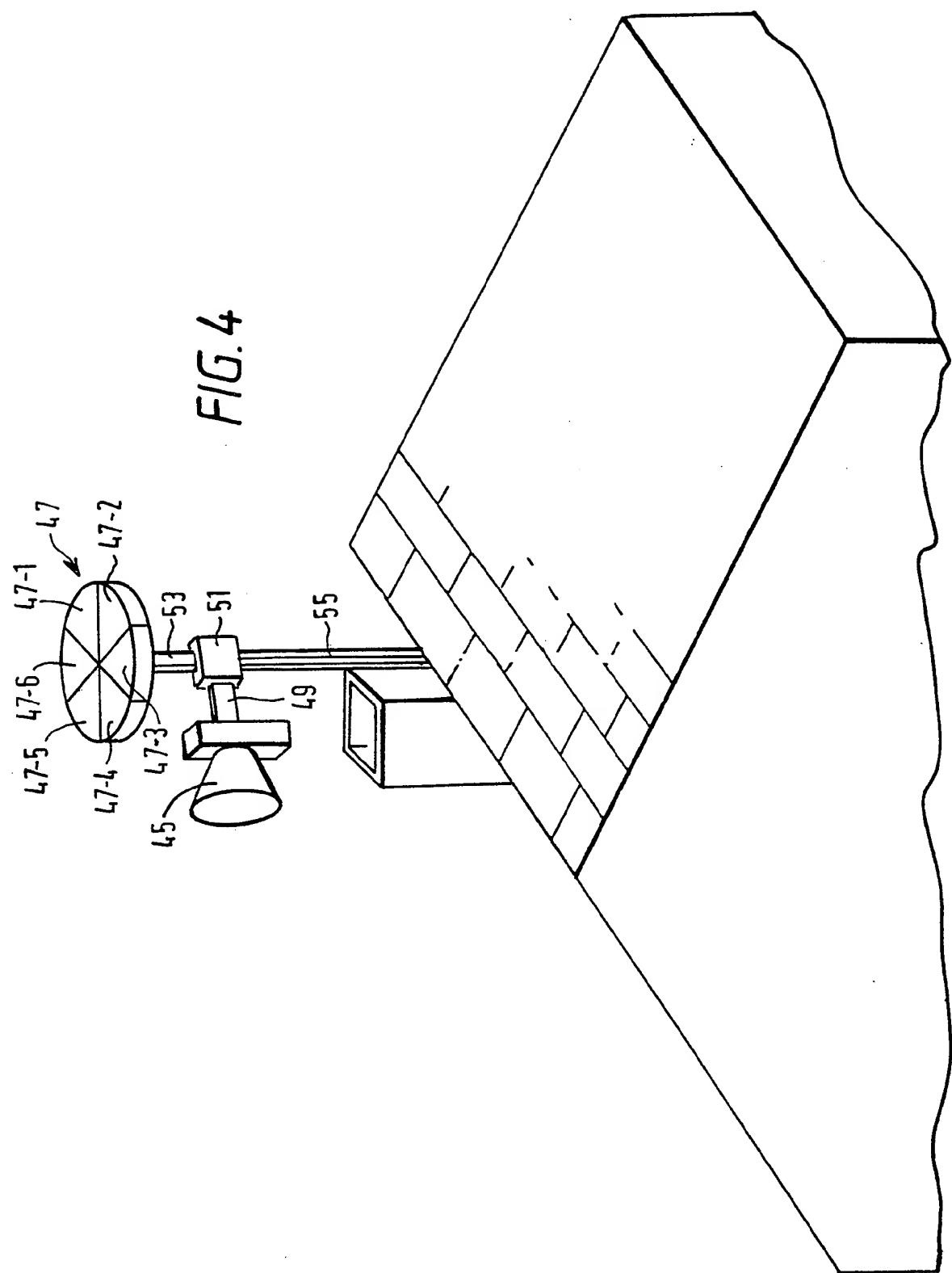


FIG.5

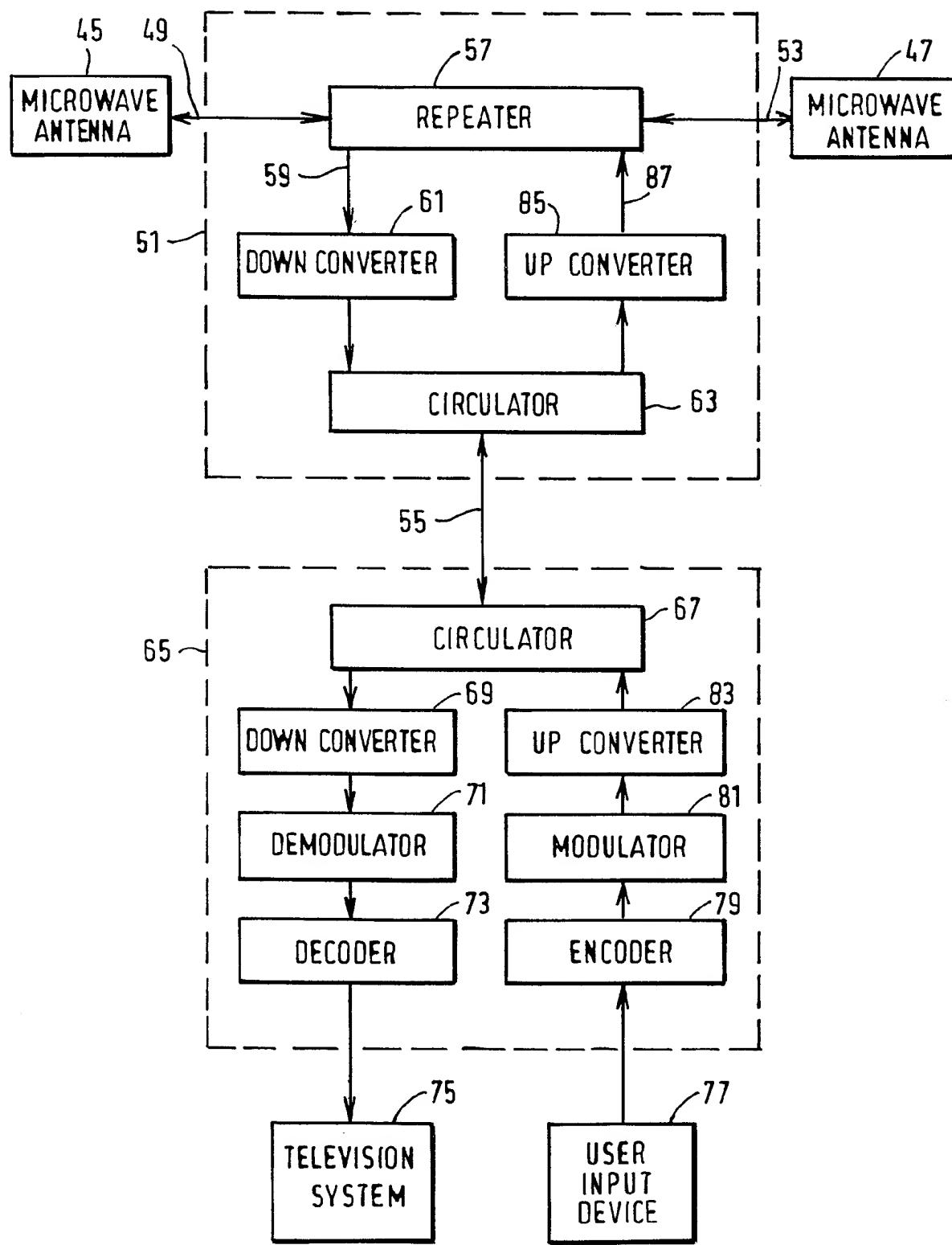


FIG. 6

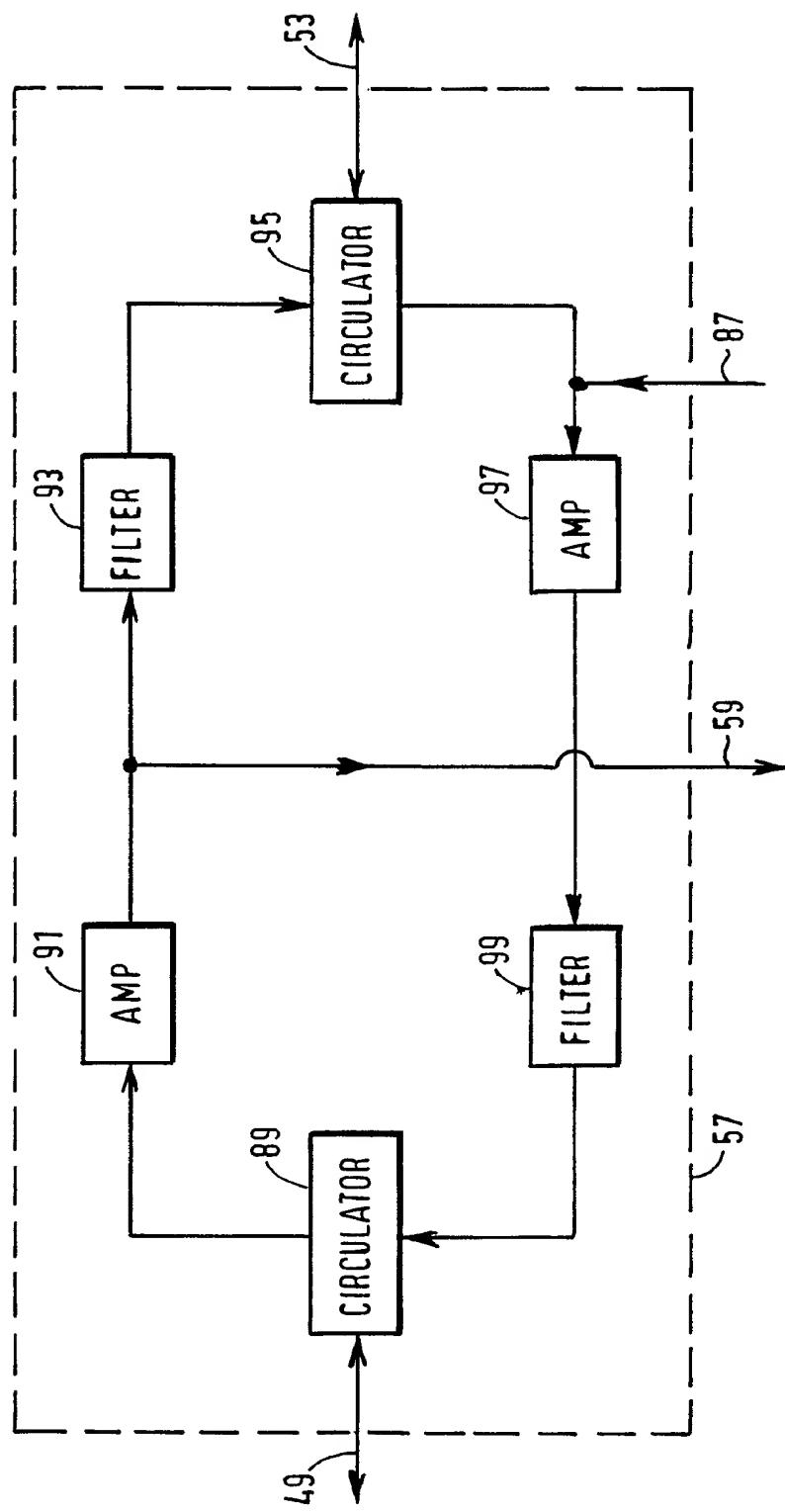
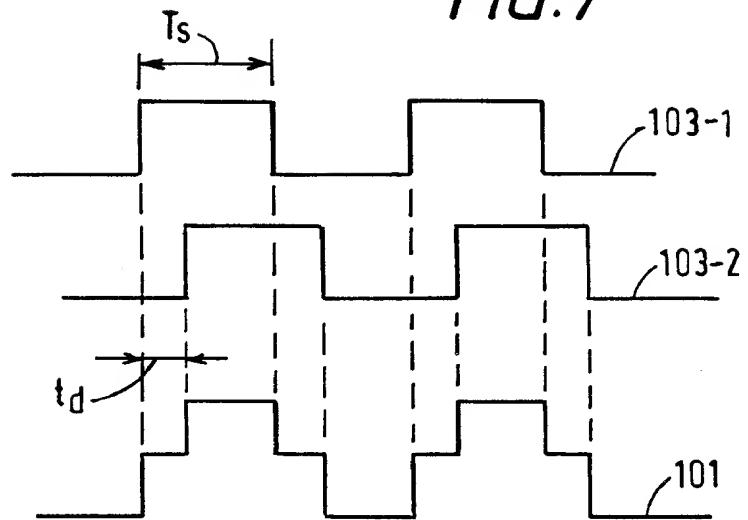
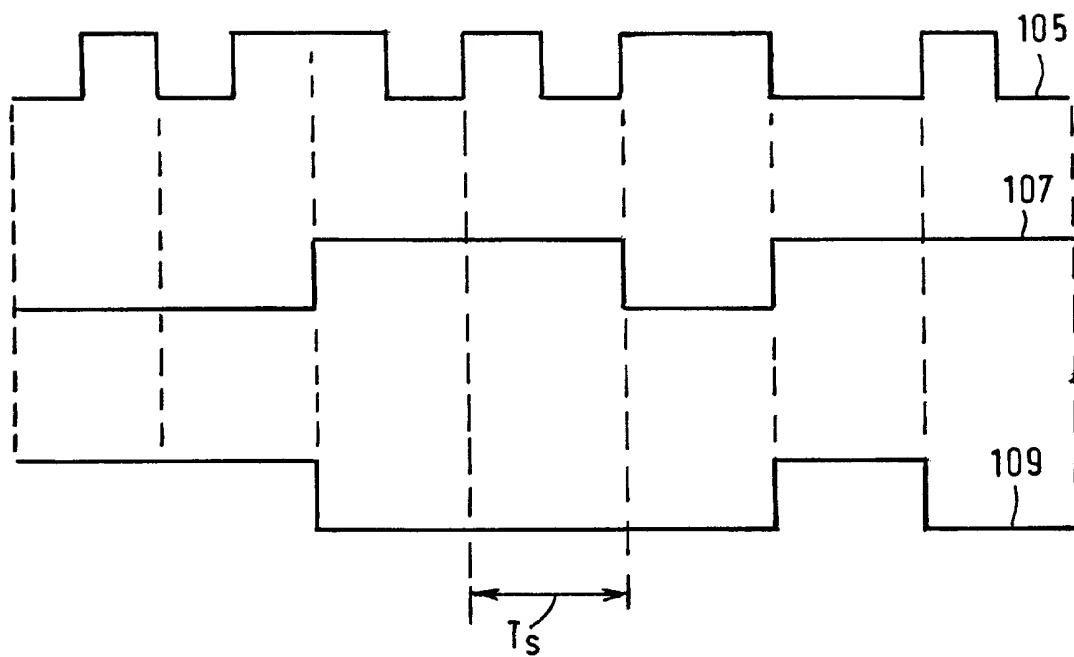


FIG.7*FIG.8*

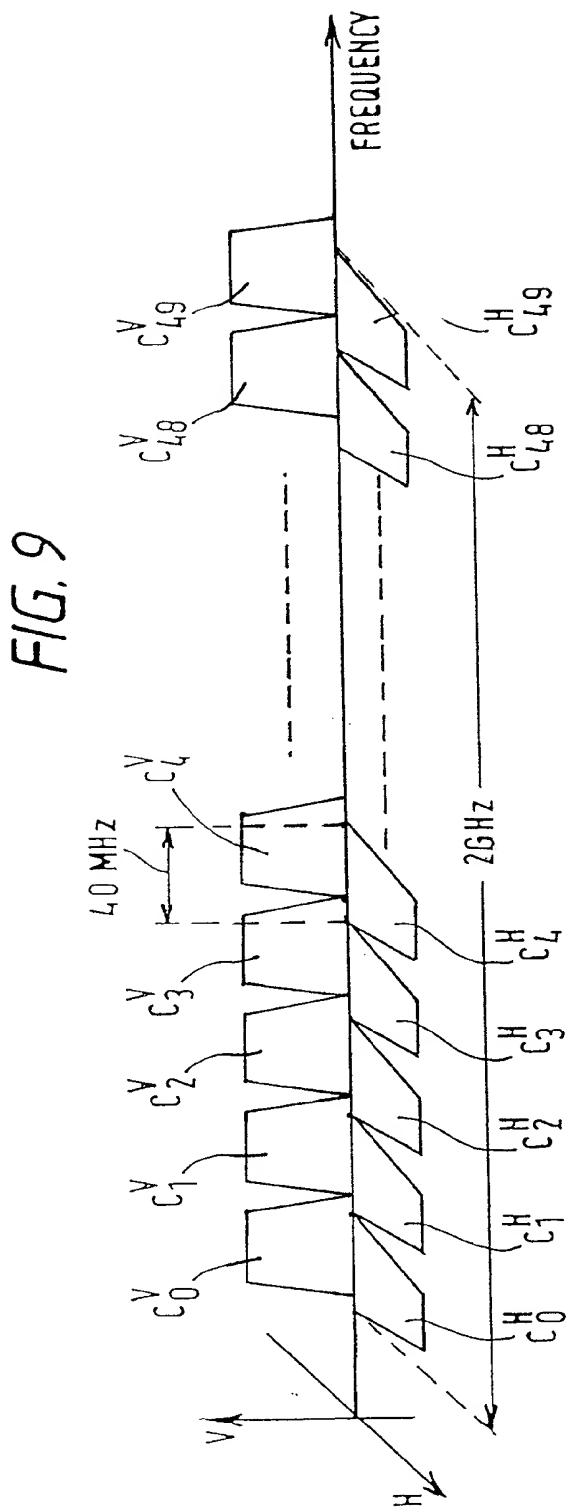
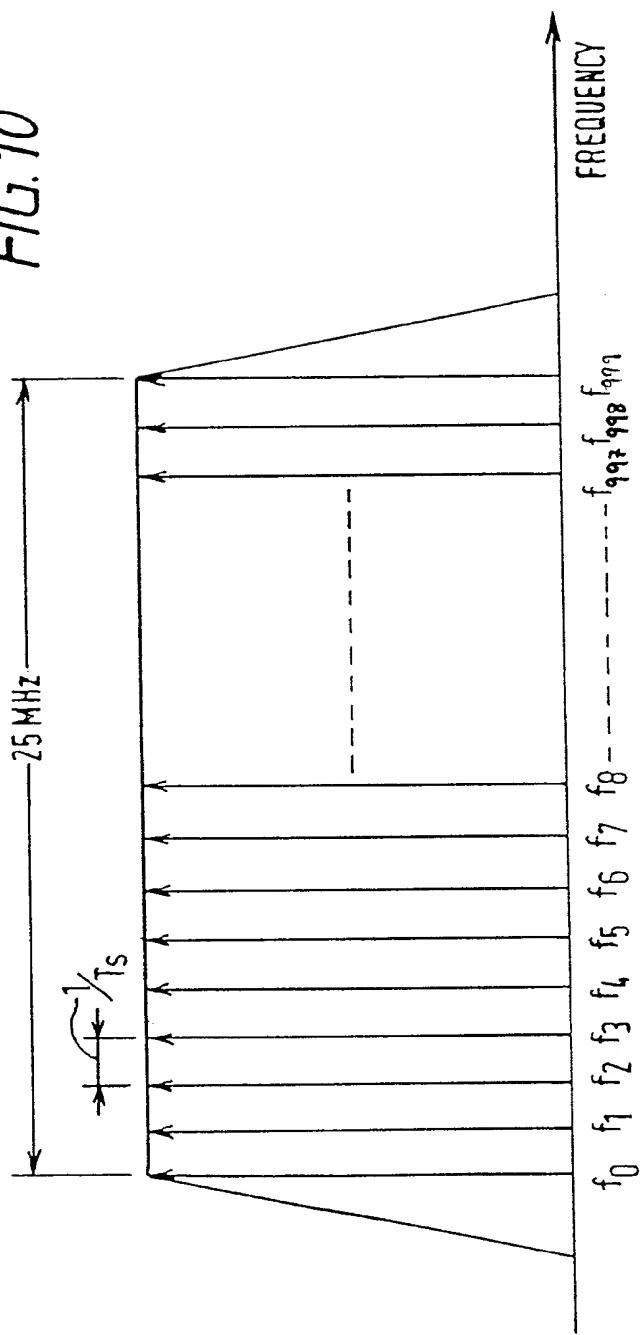
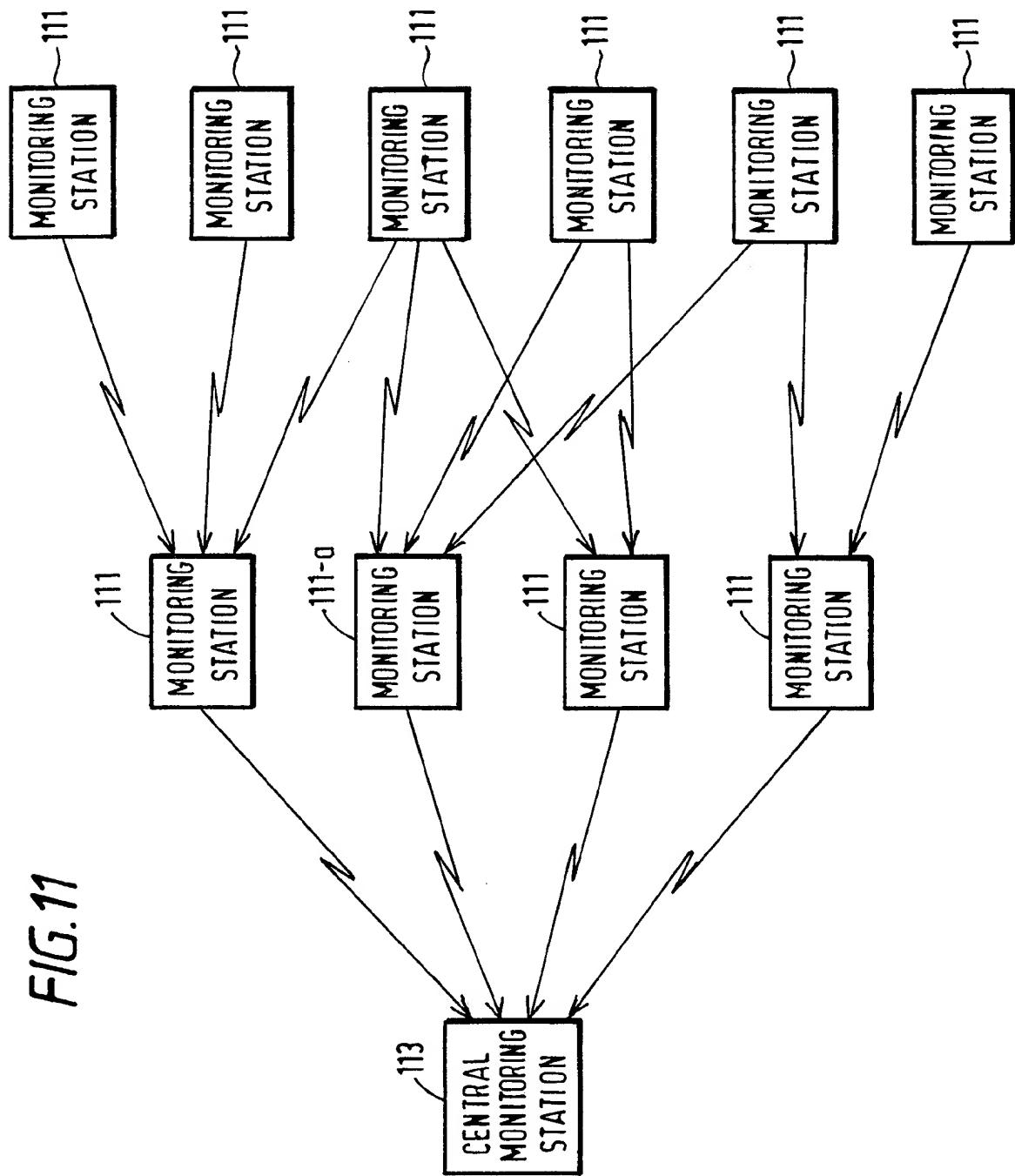


FIG. 10





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 98/01996

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 H04B7/24 H04H1/00 H04N7/20 H04N7/15 H04N7/173

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 H04B H04H H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 367 485 A (HEMMIE DALE L) 4 January 1983	1-5, 7-15, 19, 22, 25
Y	see claims 1, 2, 5 see figures 1, 2	16-18, 20, 21, 24, 26
X	US 5 612 948 A (FETTE BRUCE A ET AL) 18 March 1997 see abstract see column 2, line 37 - column 3, line 56 see figures 1, 5	1-3, 7, 8, 12, 19, 22
Y	---	16-18, 20, 21, 24, 26
	---	-/-

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 October 1998

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 98/01996

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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A	GB 2 291 564 A (NIPPON ELECTRIC CO) 24 January 1996 see abstract see figure 1 -----	1,19-22

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 98/01996

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GB 2291564	A	24-01-1996	CN	1126415 A	10-07-1996
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			SG	32405 A	13-08-1996